



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

m-F

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

09/804,478

03/13/2001

Makoto Suzuki

1614.1135

8768

21171

7590

08/28/2006

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

SUITE 700

1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, DC 20005

EXAMINER

JAMAL, ALEXANDER

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2614

DATE MAILED: 08/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/804,478

Applicant(s)

SUZUKI, MAKOTO

Examiner

Alexander Jamal

Art Unit

2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 May 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-6,15-19 and 21-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 18 and 19 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. Examiner notes (amendment filed 5-15-2006) that claims 1,6,18,19,21,27,28 have been amended and claim 29 has been added.

2. Examiner maintains the current set of rejections, and submits additional claim rejections for the independent claims based on the submitted relevant art (IDS filed 5-31-2006).

3. Examiner notes the following multiple rejections:

Claims 21-26 have been rejected by Beatty in view of Shaffer and again by Beatty in view of Walsh and claim 21 again by Shojiro.

Claims 27-28 have been rejected by Beatty in view of Walsh and again by Walsh and again by Shojiro and again by Tomohiro.

Claims 1,6,18,19 have been rejected by Tomohiro in addition to the maintained previous rejection.

Claim 29 has been rejection by Shojiro and again by Beatty in view of Walsh.

### ***Claim Objections***

1. **Claims 18,19** objected to because of the following informalities:

As per **claim 18**, in Line 11: “managed by the managing depending” should be “managed by the managing functions depending”.

Art Unit: 2614

As per **claim 19**, in Line 15: “managing depending” should be “managing functions depending”.

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. **Claim 29** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

As per **claim 29**, the claim recites “determining a location of the portable terminal including a function of the portable terminal used for executing...”. It is not clear how to determine a ‘function’ of a ‘location’. For the purpose of examination, examiner assumes the method comprises the step of determining both a location and a function of the terminal.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Art Unit: 2614

5. **Claims 1,3,4,18**, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Beatty et al. (5675630).

As per **claim 1**, Beatty discloses a mobile phone comprising a managing part (software in the phone) that manages functions and information in a manner linked to a plurality of using situations. The software will associate different speed dial directories with different using situations (NAMS) (ABSTRACT). The device further comprises a switch usable by the caller to activate a specific NAM (set a specific using situation) (Col 4 lines 25-35). Each NAM setting is a mode (one of a plurality of modes/using situations) useable by the user. The use of different NAMs allows the phone to be used in a business or personal situation (Col 2 lines 20-35). The device further comprises a control part (software) that will automatically select the appropriate function and information depending on the using situation, and make the information available to the user (abstract, Col 4 lines 45-65). Once a NAM is activated by user selection, the application software will automatically activate a phonebook and/or speed dial function corresponding to the selected NAM. The NAM specific phonebook and/or speed dial function are the function and information that are automatically activated for use by the user. Once a rule has been met (for example: by activating the switch), then the appropriate application and information (the phonebook and/or speed dial function) are triggered and presented to the user (Col 4 lines 25-35). The purpose of the system is to associate and provide information (telephone number directories) to the user based upon the selected NAM (mode) of the phone. The information provided has a high probability

Art Unit: 2614

of use by a user of a particular NAM mode since that particular NAM was selected by the user.

As per **claim 18**, Beatty discloses information terminal equipment that includes a computer using a computer readable medium that stores a program comprising a managing means (software) that manages functions and information in a manner linked to a plurality of using situations. The software will detect various parameters from the caller and manage the transfer of information to/from the caller as described in the rejections of claim 1.

As per **claim 3**, the NAM chosen (operating mode) can be applied to accounting (billing) destinations (Col 1 lines 15-35).

As per **claim 4**, the portable phone comprises a display and the appropriately selected phone directory/NAM information.

6. **Claims 27,28** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Walsh (5642410).

As per **claims 27 and 28**, Walsh discloses a telecommunications terminal that automatically provides the appropriate information (setting the appropriate mode) to a user based upon the incoming or outgoing call information (Col 8 line 55 to Col 9 line 25). The mode-associated information is classified in a mode because it has a high possibility of being used for that particular mode.

7. **Claims 1,6,18,19,27,28** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tomohiro ('Patent Abstracts of Japan' publication: 09-107396).

As per **claim 1**, Tomohiro discloses a portable device that is able to classify data (phone directory data) and retrieve various sets of data via a control section (abstract). Each set of retrieved information is displayed to the user. Each set of retrieved information is considered a 'mode' of operation for the device. The device inherently comprises a managing part controlling a switch and a control part for the purposes of performing the aforementioned functions (examiner reads a switch as any function that enables the different directories to be retrieved) (examiner reads a control part as any function that performs the logic of selecting one set of data over another).

As per **claim 6**, claim rejected for the same reasons as claim 1. The classified data is retrieved depending on data from a control channel being setup. A control channel would be setup anytime a transmission or reception was made from/to the terminal.

As per **claims 18,19** Tomohiro's device inherently comprises software on a readable medium for the purpose of controlling the device hardware.

As per **claims 27, 28**, claims rejected for the same reasons as claim 1. The terminal is operated to retrieve data based on the currently selected mode (business or private). The data assigned to each mode is inherently classified in accordance with a possibility of occurrence for it's corresponding mode by the definition of the specific

‘mode’ (ie. each ‘mode’ is defined by the function that may possibly be performed while in that particular ‘mode’).

8. **Claims 21,27-29** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shojiro (‘Patent Abstracts of Japan’ publication: 10-304452).

As per **claims 21,29**, Shojiro discloses a portable device that stores data used for various functions (displaying and dialing stored phone numbers). The data is classified by and retrieved according to detected time and location information for the terminal (ABSTRACT). The device inherently comprises a managing part controlling a switch and a control part for the purposes of performing the aforementioned functions (examiner reads a switch as any function that enables the different directories to be retrieved) (examiner reads a control part as any function that performs the logic of selecting one set of data over another). The device further inherently comprises a timer for the purpose of detecting the time.

As per **claims 27, 28**, claims rejected for the same reasons as claim 1. The terminal is operated to retrieve data based on the currently selected mode (business or private). The data assigned to each mode is inherently classified in accordance with a possibility of occurrence (displayed with priority) for it’s corresponding mode by the definition of the specific ‘mode’ (ie. each ‘mode’ is defined by the function that may possibly and most likely be performed while in that particular ‘mode’).



Art Unit: 2614

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. **Claims 6,19, 15-16,21-29** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beatty et al. (5675630), and further in view of Walsh (5642410).

As per **claim 6**, the claim is rejected for the same reasons as the rejection of claim

1. Additionally, Beatty discloses a detector that detects several pieces of ‘mode - information’ (example: caller’s location) to set a specific using situation (Col 2 line 64 to Col 3 line 10). The device further comprises a control part (software) that will automatically select the appropriate function and information depending on the using situation, and make the information available to the user (Col 4 lines 25-35). Once a rule has been met (for example: by activating the switch), then the appropriate application and information are triggered and presented to the user. Beatty discloses that the NAM modes may be selected manually by the user (Col 4 lines 35-45). However, Beatty does not disclose that the NAM modes are triggered according to one of an email or telephone address belonging to a contacted party.

Walsh discloses a telecommunications terminal that automatically provides the appropriate information (using mode) to a user based upon the incoming or outgoing call information (Col 8 line 55 to Col 9 line 25). Walsh teaches that this computer-telephone

Art Unit: 2614

integration system can save time (Col 1 lines 15-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application that incoming or outgoing telephone numbers could be used as triggers to activate the various NAM modes of Beatty's system for the purpose of saving the user the time of having to manually activate the appropriate mode.

As per **claim 19**, claim rejected for same reasons as rejections of claims 6.

Examiner notes that the 'mode information' recited in the claim may be the user selection (via incoming or outgoing telephone numbers for example) of the preferred NAM of Beatty's system.

As per **claims 21**, claim rejected for the same reasons as claim 6. Additionally, Walsh discloses that one of the triggers may be the time of day (Col 2 lines 45-55). In order to detect the time of day the device inherently comprises a timer. One NAM may be considered the 'business mode' while another NAM may be considered a 'private mode'.

As per **claims 27,28**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 1. The phone user may enter in additions to the speed dial directory (via editing) (Col 6 lines 55-65). The phone will classify the phone directory entries that are executed as being associated with the NAM that is currently active (a first or second operating mode). The terminal is controlled to select the appropriate NAM (switch between operating modes) when the associated number is called or received.

As per **claim 29**, claim rejected for the same reasons as claim 6. Beatty discloses that the NAM mode may be triggered by detecting communication channels. The examiner reads detecting communication channels as detecting the location of the device (ie. a location may be defined by it's communication channels) (BEATTY: Col 3 lines 1-10). The first and second set or procedures are the control functions used to activate the corresponding phonebook/speed dial list for each NAM. The controlling software will modify the function (phonebook/speed-dial) and the appropriate list of names/numbers can be displayed to the user (displaying an application program) (BEATTY: Col 6 lines 55-65).

As per **claims 15**, the NAM chosen (operating mode) can be applied to accounting (billing) destinations (Col 1 lines 15-35).

As per **claims 16**, the portable phone comprises a display and the appropriately selected phone directory/NAM information.

As per **claims 22,23**, Beatty's system displays the appropriate information based upon the selected mode (NAM).

As per **claim 24,26**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 1.

As per **claim 25**, Beatty discloses that the NAM mode may be triggered by detecting communication channels. The examiner reads detecting communication channels as detecting the location of the device (ie. a location may be defined by it's communication channels) (BEATTY: Col 3 lines 1-10).

11. **Claim 5**, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beatty et al. (5675630) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Bijman (6047062).

As per **claim 5**, Beatty and Walsh discloses applicant's claims 1, but does not specify that the managing part automatically updates the data that depends upon the using situation and is not already included in the database.

Bijman teaches a method of automatically updating information stored in a database used in a telephone system (speed dialing system). He teaches the advantage of saving the user the trouble of manually updating the database (Col 1 lines 14-30) by having the phone system automatically add data (a new phone number) to the database. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to have the managing part automatically update the appropriate database for the advantage of saving the user the trouble of manually updating the database.

12. **Claim 17** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beatty et al. (5675630) in view of Walsh (5642410) as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Bijman (6047062).

As per **claim 17**, Beatty and Walsh discloses applicant's claim 6, but do not specify that the managing part automatically updates the data that depends upon the using situation and is not already included in the database.

Bijman teaches a method of automatically updating information stored in a database used in a telephone system (speed dialing system). He teaches the advantage of

Art Unit: 2614

saving the user the trouble of manually updating the database (Col 1 lines 14-30) by having the phone system automatically add data (a new phone number) to the database. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to have the managing part automatically update the appropriate database for the advantage of saving the user the trouble of manually updating the database.

**13. Claims 21-26** rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Beatty et al. (5675630), and further in view of Shaffer et al (6477374).

As per **claims 21,25**, Beatty discloses claims 21,25 for the same reasons as the rejections of claims 1 and 6, but does not specify that the terminal equipment detects the using situation based upon time information.

Shaffer teaches a device (cellular phone) system that cross references a date and time (to reference a time the unit inherently comprises a timer) with a user's location so that a call may be routed or forwarded (ie. a different using situation is setup) based upon a user's location (Col 2 line 45 to Col 3 line 7). He teaches the advantage that a user may be more easily tracked down even if he/she forgot to leave a forwarding number (Col 2 lines 23-43), as well as the advantage of more efficient call routing (Col 1 lines 44-55). The activation of the NAM mode is based upon the appropriate location, which is based upon the time of day. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of this application to detect a user's time-location in order to set the using state (NAM selection) for the advantage of being able to more easily track down a user and

Art Unit: 2614

being able to more efficiently route or handoff the call (the handoff is more efficient because the user may be able to use local access if the appropriate NAM is selected).

As per **claims 22,23**, Beatty's system displays the appropriate information based upon the selected mode (NAM).

As per **claim 24,26**, claim rejected for same reasons as claim 1.

### **Response to Arguments**

4. Applicant's arguments filed 5-15-2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As per applicant's arguments (remarks page 8) that the pre-assigned directories of Beatty do not contain numbers that were selected based on a high probability of use. Examiner reads any numbers that were deliberately stored in a specialized directory as having a 'high probability of use'. Examiner notes that the fundamental concept of a telephone phonebook/speed-dial list is to group sets of numbers that have a 'high probability of use'.

As per applicant's arguments (remarks page 8) that Walsh's teachings are limited to triggering database access. Examiner notes that the phonebook directories of Beatty are databases whose data are retrieved in order to perform specific functions (in specific using situations). The 'function' of the terminal is to automatically dial specific numbers corresponding to a mode of operation of the terminal (by having access to specific

Art Unit: 2614

databases). Examiner notes that the broad term 'function' may be read as any specific action that the phone terminal performs. Displaying a phonebook directory could be one function, dialing each number in the phonebook can be considered an individual function.

As per applicant's arguments (remarks page 9) concerning displaying the selected functions, examiner notes the rejections above (as well as the previously submitted rejections).

As per applicant's arguments that the Shaffer reference is limited to routing calls, examiner contends that Shaffer teaches alternate ways to trigger or activate different using modes. Each routing protocol can be considered a different using mode with a different set of functions and as such, Shaffer's art is analogous.

As per applicant's arguments regarding Bijman as applied to claims 6,19,21 (remarks page 10), it is not clear what elements applicant argues are missing from said claims. Examiner notes that the above rejections address the 'switch', 'control part', and 'functions' in the prior art systems.

As per applicant's arguments regarding claim 15 (remarks page 11), examiner notes the rejections above (as well as the previously submitted rejections) regarding claim 15.

As per new **claim 29 (remarks page 11)**, examiner notes the new set of rejections listed above.

Art Unit: 2614

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander Jamal whose telephone number is 571-272-7498. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9AM-6PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis A Kuntz can be reached on 571-272-7499. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are **571-273-8300** for regular communications and **571-273-8300** for After Final communications.

**CURTIS KUNTZ**  
**SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**

**CURTIS KUNTZ**  
**PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600**